THE HERALD AND NEWS

T. F. GRENEKER, R. H. GRENEKER, Sr., EDITORS. GEO. B. CROMER. R. H. GRENEKER, JR., Local Editor.



NEWBERRY, S. C. THURSDAY AUG. 28, 1884.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE. The Herald is in the highest respect a Famly Newspaper, devoted to the material interests of the people of this County and the State. It circulates extensively, and as an Advertising medium offers unrivalled advantages. For Terms, see first page.



Democratic Nominees.

FOR PRESIDENT. STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND, Of New York. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Of Indiana.

FOR GOVERNOR, HUGH S. THOMPSON. FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR JOHN C. SHEPPARD. J. N. LIPSCOMB. FOR TREASURER, J. P. RICHARDSON.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL

A. M. MANIGAULT. FOR COMPTROLLER GENERAL, W. E. STONEY. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, C. R. MILES. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, ASBURY COWARD.

FOR CONGRESSMAN THIRD DISTRICT D. WYATT AIKEN. FOR SOLICITOR SEVENTH CIRCUIT. D. R. DUNCAN.

For the State Senate, J. A. SLIGH. For the House of Representatives, S. POPE. O. I. SCHUMPERT. W. D. HARDY.

For Sheriff,

or School Commissioner, G. G. SALE. For Judge of Probate, J. B. FELLERS. J. Y. McFALL. For Coroner. J. N. BASS. E. C. LONGSHORE. J. A. CROMER. A. J. LIVINGSTON For County Auditor. W. W. HOUSEAL.

HOW THEY STAND.

For County Treasurer.

We feel that a statement of the attitude of our candidates for the General Assembly towards the State University and the lien law, as already declared by themselves, will not prove uninteresting.

Mr. Sligh, candidate for the Senate, thinks that the institution which goes by the name of the "South Carolina University," is not | bia is not the South Carolina Uniin fact a university, but is simply a college in competition with the de- In 1878 the University was divided nominational colleges of the St He thinks, therefore, that the

clause of the Constitution which says that "the General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance of the State Unniversity' does not require the representative to stands. He would vote for an appropriation to make it a university in fact, as well as in name, if he could ser his way clear to do

He thinks that the reason which originally called for the enactment result of a primary election is as of the lien law no longer exists, and he is, therefore, in favor of the linry repeal of that law. He opposes the law principally on account of the high rate of interest that is often samed by the negroes in Charlesexacted under its operations.

support one, but he will not vote an to arrest them. Indignation meetthe Constitutional provision is sim- of the most threatening character ilar to that of Mr. Sligh.

He is in favor of the repeal of the lien law. He thinks that the law has, from the time of its enactment, sition of friends of law breakers been a curse to our people and a and opponents of the law, and de disgrace to our statute books.

Mr. Schumpert, candidate for the House, will feel bound to vote an appropriation to the State University as long as the Constitution directs that the "General Assembly shall provide for its maintenance.' The university now in existence was the only one in existence when whether the Constitution shall be United States:

altered in this particular. He is in favor of the repeal of the lien

law. We have not heard Mr. Hardy candidate for the House, declare his opinions on these subjects, but we think that he is opposed to both the university and the lien

It is likely that our represents gives will have an opportunity to make themselves heard on these the General Assembly.

THE STATE HOUSE AND THE LEGISLATURE.

We wonder if our next Legisla ture will have the time and the will to take into consideration the completion of the State House. We think it about time for this matter to be acted upon, and before the buildings fall into greater decay We have but little hope of a con summation so devoutly wished. still we throw out a hint. Too much time is wasted in matters of little importance, and it is time one of such moment be thought of.

In saving, last week, that the primary canvass in our county had not been managed at all, we meant no reflection upon the Executive | icy and declared its principles, it seems Committee. It has not been regarded as one of the duties of that committee to manage the canvass.

We hope that the next canvass will be managed and that the Ex ecutive Committee will appoint a meeting at each voting precinct in the county, in order that the people may hear the candidates and the candidates may meet the people without going to innumerable barbecues for that purpose. We think, too, that there should be an appointed time for the opening of the primary canvass. Even "linked sweetness" may be too long drawn out.

If we had our way, and it is a fortunate thing that we have not, there would be only one box at each pre cinct, and all the officers would be voted for on one ticket. The tickets would, of course, have to be printed with blanks.

Cleveland's letter of acceptance contains many elements of strength. It is marked by brevity, conciseness, clearness, and manliness. The sentences go straight to the mark, office, the allurements of its powers, and in their sum and substance I the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the same, I am, gentlemen, your obedient of the sum and substance I heartily endorse and approve the once gained, and, more than all, the same, I am, gentlemen, your obedient of the sum and substance I heartily endorse and approve the once gained, and, more than all, the same, I am, gentlemen, your obedient of the sum and substance I heartily endorse and approve the same. any point betray an inclination to dodge the leading issues of the day. What we most heartily approve in the letter is the suggestion the constitution should be so amended as to render it impossible for the President to be his own successor. Until that is done, we shall hope in vain for practical and beneficial civil service reform. So long as the President hopes to succeed himself, he will use the presidential patronage for personal and political ends, and the one hundred thousand place-men who hold office by his appointment and at his will must obey his behests.

We state, as a matter of information, that the college in Colum versity, as some persons suppose into two branches-the South Carolina College, in Columbia, for white boys, and the Claffin College at Orangeburg, for the negroes.

Cleveland is a great man. A Republican editor says that he buys support the university as it now his tronsers by the acre Blane, too, is a great man. He buys his railroad stocks by the thousandat the price of his official integrity.

> Editor Crews, of Laurens, has come to the conclusion that the doubtful as the verdict of a petit

The Greenville News very pointedly remarks on the attitude aston, Sumter and other parts of the Mr. Pope, candidate for the State, in relation to the killing of House, would not be opposed to a Prince Bower and Mose Williams, real university, if the State could by policemen while endeavoring appropriation to the present "so- lings and conventions are held, and called" University. His view of all manner of inflammatory speeches

> are made The News says : "The only effect of such foolish and incendiary proceedings will be to put the colored people in the poprive them of public sympathy and attention when they have real grievances to complain of.

Bowen was one of the most notorionsly bad negroes that ever outraged a community.

All the States will elect presi dential electors on Tuesday, November 4. The electors then chothe Constitution was adopted, and sen will meet in their respective the country to reach a profitable marthe Constitution must refer to that State capitals on Wednesday, Dee. institution. He is willing, how- 3, and cast their ballots for Presiever, to refer it to the people, dent and Vice President of the

THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE. GROVER CLEVELAND'S LETTER OF AC-

CEPTANCE.

A Cordial Endorsement of the Democratic Platform-A Masterly View of the Labor Question-An Honest, Simple and Plain Government the Need of the Country-One Term a Guarantee of Purer Administrations.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 19.-The following letter was received to-day by Col. Lamont, Secretary to Governor Cleveland, who is at upper Saranac questions, at the next meeting of Falls, with instruction to make it public on its receipt:
ALBANY, N. Y., August 18, 1884.

communication dated July 18th, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled at Chicago. accept the nomination with grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred and a solemn sense of the responsibility which in its acceptance I

cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of the Democratic faith appeals to the suffrages of the people eeds no supplement or explanation. It should be remembered that the office of President is essentially exentive facits nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government the Chief Executive is bound selects one of its members as its nomince for that office has outlined its polto me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessities of the case requires more from the candidate accepting such nomination than the suggestion of certain well known truths so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation that they cannot be too often recalled or too seriously enforced. We proudly call ours a goverument of the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of publie affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions, but the government is not by the people when one party fastens its control upon the country and perpetuates its power by eajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them. Government is not by the people when the result which should represent the intelligent will of free and thinking men is or can be determined by the shameless corruption of their suffrages.

When an election to office shall be ers of the ballot, quickened by a sense such unusual unanimity, and accom- erage, at a minimum cost. We need skilled and pledges broken, and when the of esteem and confidence, ought to outuncorrupted, a full realization of the government by the people will be at land. And of the means to this end, sense of public duty, that I now acges exact scholarship is, however, a mere ges exact scholarship is the sin of the South which meds most atthe Constitution disqualifying the examined with care the declaration of skilled labor are a mere habit of thought.

President from re-election. When we principles adopted by the Convention. President from re-election. When we consider the patronage of this great a copy of which you submitted to me. The aristocratic pre-ensions, which are non-ling while they boast everything, are a simple way of life. availability a party finds in an incumbent whom hordes, with zeal born of benefits received and fostered by hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize the government by

the people. A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor, and the fact that honor lies in honest devotion to it, contented labor is an element of national pro-perity. The ability to work the capital and the wages of labor is the income of a vast number of our population; and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workingmen are not asking unreasonable indulgence, but as intelligent, and manly citizens they seek the same consideration which those demand whohave other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of employers and employed shall alike be subservient and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced. As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our government and add to our civizen population, yet as a means of protection to our workingmen, a different rule should prevail concerning those, who if they come, or are brought to our land, do not in tend to become Americans but will

injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor. In the letter accepting the nomination to the office of Governor of New York nearly two years ago I made the following statement to which I have steadily adhered: The laboring classes, constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the State for honest toil and be framed with a view of improving the condi-tion of the workingman. A proper regard for the welfare of the workingman being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested than they in inaugurating a war against any corrupting influence which seek to prevent the beneficent purposes of our government, and none should be more watchful of the artful

machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicted injury.
In a free country the curtallment of the absolute rights of individuals should only be such as is essential tothe peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of government at control and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizen, should be carefully kept in view. Thus, laws unnecessarily interfering with the labits and customs of any of our people. which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and public welfare, are unwise

and vevations The commerce of the nation to a great extent determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportations should, therefore, be liberally fostered with-in the limits of the constitution. The general government should so improve and protect its natural waterways as will enable the producers of

The people pay the wages of the public employees and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the

that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and retention of subordinates in the government employ should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interest of the people will be better protected.

The opportunity of public labor and duty, with improved public employment, will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it unseemly scramble for place hinder the government, with the consequent imtunity which embitters official life, will cease, and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their places, instead GENTLEMEN: I have received your of rendering a patient and honest return to the people. I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the government in the honest, simple and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the man-agement of their affairs cover tricks 1 have carefully considered the plat-form adopted by the Convention and require consists in honesty and fruand betrayal. The statesmanship they gality, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise, and a vigiand principles upon which that party lant protection of all their varied interests

If I should be called to the chief magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, I will as the solemn determination to dedicate my every effort to the country's good. wis low of the political party which favor and support of that Supreme acres of ground, It lies between the C. C. &A. honest human endeavors in the conscientions discharge of public duty. GROVER CLEVELAND. To Hon. Wm. H. Vilas, Chairman, and

D. P. Bestar and other members of Notification Committee of Democratic National Convention.

HENDRICK'S LETTER OF AC-CEPTANCE.

MODEL OF BREVITY AND DIGNITY.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 20 .-The following is a copy of ex-Governor Hendrick's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 20, 1884.—Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication notifying me of my nomination by the Democratic Convention at Chicago as a candidate for United States. May I repeat what I said on another occasion, that it is a mistake said on another occasion, that it is a long out of our school house window, or nomination which I had seed to the rod when necessity, which to be suppose that unruly boys are pitched bead-long out of our school house window, or nomination which I had seed to the rod when necessity, which said on another occasion, that it is a long out of our school house window, or nomination which I had neither exthe selection by the voters of one of pected nor desired, and yet I recogtheir number to assume for the time a nize and appreciate the high honor public trast, instead of his dedication to a profession of policies, when the hold-choice of such a body, pronounced with of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed panied with so generous an expression suffrage shall be altogether free and weigh all merely personal desires and not one would in my judgment be cept the nomination, and shall abide more effective than an amendment to judgment of my countrymenn. I have servant,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS. To the Hon. William, F. Vilas Chairmau, Niccols B. Bell, Secretary and others, of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention.

THE STATE SUPREME COURT.

HOMESTEAD-TERMINATION THEREOF-EMBEZ ZLEMENT BY OFFICER-RENEWAL OF OBLI-GATION-PARTNERSHIP ASSETS.

Chalmers, Administrator, vs. Turnipseed, executor .- No. 1,560.

The Circuit Judge decided that although th The Circuit Judge decided that although the orders under which Mrs. Stewart obtained the homestend were manifestly erroneous, yet having been allowed by the Courtmid having been paid out in the progress of the case from which there was no appeal, and having remained unquestioned for more than ix years and until the death of Mrs. Stewart, the claim

and until the death of Mrs. Stewart, the claim was barred by the Statute.

The Supreme Court concurs in this judge ment, saying: Although the Circuit Judge transcend d his jurisdiction and the allowance of the homestrad was illegal, yet the orders having been passed by the consent of all parties interested in the matters then before the Court, creditors and all, and the property turned over to Mrs. Stewart and accepted and enjoyed during her life, all parties acquiescing, it is too late to claim that the whole thing was a nullity and void. On the contrary, we must regard the proceeding as legal, so far as it apa mility and void. On the contrary, we must regard the proceeding as legal, so far as it applies to this case; that it gave Mrs. Stewart a homestead such as the law provided for widows and children, and the parties on all sides are estopped from taking any other position. Hand vs. Savannah Railroad, 14 S. C., 311.

The homestead having t rminated by the death of Mrs. Stewart, there reing no children surviving her, the inhibition from enforced sale terminates, and the tifle or estate therein of the party not having hera in any way changed or affected, it would be governed by the laws of descent devisa distribution, dower and sale for payment of debts, as applicable to any other property; and accordingly the er and sale for payment of debts, as applicable to any other property; and accordingly the \$1,000 (as corpus, should belong to the estate, of Robert Stewart on the death of his wildow, disensumbered of the honestend. Having been set apart, however, to Mrs. Stewart as a homestend, she had the right to erjoy it as such, and, therefore, the annual interest or income was hers. Nor should her estate be held responsible for any diminution in the corpus

was hers. Not should not estate to held responsible for any diminution in the corpus occasioned by the legitimate use thereof, or any loss or destruction not the result of fault on her part.

The Acts of 1878 and 1880 provide that when the homestead is set off as the Act directs to the head of the family it shall be forever discharged from all debts of the debtor then existing. ed from all debts of the debter then existing or thereafter to be contracted. But this prowhich was not incorporated in the Act of 1872
What effect it will have on homesteads set off
under the Act now of force has not been con-

what effect it will have on homesteads set on under the Act now of force has not been considered. The proceeding in this case, under which the property was sold, was in the nature of a creditor's bill, and proceeds were in the hands of the Court awaiting an order of distribution. While in this condition the amount applicable to the Harris mortgage was embezz ed, by the sheriff who had collected the same, but before the Court had determined finally as to the application. Under such a state of facts Hirris connot be held responsible on account of negligence and his mottage credited with that amount. See Sims et al vs. Campbell et al, 1 MeC., Ch. SI; u'Nealvs Look, I Bail, 220.

Where a creditor takes an obligation of an inferior or equal rank with the old debt, whether it shall be regarded as payment or renewal, is a question of fact, depending upon the intention of the parties, the burden of proof being upon the debtor. Where a higher security is tak-n: in the absence of frestimony to the contrary, the law will imply a payment. Gardner vs Hurst, 2 Rich, L., 6 8.

One creditor has no priority over another in the assets of their debtor, except in cases of intestacy, or where he has secured a ben, in this case the debtor Gilrenth did not occupy either of these positionas to the assets of the firm of Stewart & Coate. Although both of the partners were dead as i dividuals and intertact with tennet be said that the copartnem or stewart & Coste. Although both of the partners were dead as I dividuals and in-terate, yet it cannot be said that the copart-nership was intestate. It is by special set that debts of an intestate are paid in a certain or-der; but this act does not apply to the distri-bution of the assets of a dissolved or extinct construction.

onling of the assets of a dissolved of extinct copartiserably.

Judgment telow modified. Opinion by Simpson, C. J.

Flied April 14 1881.

Messrs, Y. J. Pope, L. J. Jones, Moorman & Simkins, for appellant. Messrs, George Johnstone, Mower, Saher & Caldwell, for respon-

The first copy of the United States Democrat, Brick Pomeroy's new paper, is out. The entire eight pages bristle with sound democratie connsel and good points. In Mr. l'omeroy's hands the paper will do most excellent work. It is published money thus paid should command. It is nost excellent work. It is publis is the duty of those entrusted with the in New York at 82 per annum.

management of these affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming.

The Langley Mill Sends Greeting to the Newberry Cotton Factory.

ANDERSON MILITARY SCHOOL Editors Newberry, Herald .

Your town will soon have a fine cotton factory in or cration, and I do hope it will prove a success, with Mr. R. L. McCaughrin as President and Mr. Holbrook as Superintendent. Mr. Holbrook understands his business are knows how to control the operatives, which is one half the battle.

I will say to all those white people who are loading around corners and bar-rooms, that they can find work in this factory, and my advice to all such is to take work in it, there being no digrace to work in a cotton factory, not half as much as loading, drink-ing and gambling around town, and saying that there is nothing to do. I do hope that Newberry County will be able to furnish her factory with one half at least of her own help, as the South Carolina and Georgia operatives make the best hands. My advice to poor widows and dependent girls is to work in the factory and make their living; they will be as much thought of as if they were working at the sewing machine, and I am sure can dress much neater and finer; in proof of which the girls here, at Lung'ey, dress in the fa-hiou and our men all dress well, and, taken together, are as fine a set of

opera ives as I have ever seen.

One word more: a cotton factory will be something new in your midst, and I know there are people in your county, who will look upon fac ory hands, especially the girls, as a class whose integrity is weak, but they will find that a great mistake. It is but just and right to give them all possible encouragement, so that the factory may be run b-good, houest and first-class operatives. I wish the Newberry Cotton, Factory to be a grand suce ss, because Newberry is my na-Lengley is a boutiful village of nine hun-

magistracy of the nation by the sui-frages of my fellow-citizens, I will as-sume the duties of that high office with the Luglev Matis running full time, under the man gement of Mr. M. F. Foster.
The Langley pond of water which cans the favor and support of that Supreme and the S. C. Rafroads. The dam is a half Being who I believe will always bless mile long. The former road has a trestie across the pond one mile from the dam. The dam cost the Langley Company thirty thousand dollars, and is the best dirt dam i

> Politics is easy in Aiken County; there, has been a little grunting, but everything is all right. Aiken County will roll up a large democratic majority on the 4th day of democratic majority on the 4th day of next November, for the State and County ticket.
>
> Respectfully,
> WILLIE M. RISER.

Langley, S. C., Aug. '84. CULTURE IN THE COTTON STATES

From the Columbia Register.

The Journal of Education, a weekly published at Poston, contains in a recent num-ber an interesting article from Rev. J. E. Bushnell, of Prosperity, S. C. on "Culture in the Cotton States." Mr. Bushnell has of late, in several readable articles, shown a commendable desire to advance the moral and intellectual interests of our people. He says of our schools:

The schools of the Cotton States incline to the use of the rod when necessity, which long out of our school house window, or that books are thrown recklessly at thick-headed pupils. Good order is the rule. The tendency of education is turning in favor of practical training. Manual training is sure to come. We need scientific farmers who can raise a bale to the acre upon an avlabor. We need industrial education of a high order. Directive intelligence is the de-mand now; but the mass of our teachers must be taught in these things. Carelessness custom. The false notions about work which

sent the progressive and controlling spirit of the South. The intelligent Christian people of the Cotton States are in full sympathy with intellectual and moral reform. The day may come when students from the severe studies in the universities of the South. l'exas may become an Empire State in the vork of education. We should build our house upon a rock,

SCHOOL OPENING.

ind lay a broad foundation.

AT THE OLD MALE ACADEMY MISS NORA COFIELD'S SCHOOL will commence its next session Monday, the 15 h
of Septen ber, and parents and guardians
are requested to send their children promptly on that by in order that a classification may be m. de, and pupils have all the advan-

TO HOLFERS OF SCHOOL CLAIMS

ALL holders of unapproved School Claims for this County will please present the same September 1st, next.

Notice is also hereby given that this office vill be clo ed from thatdate until 4th Octo-J. C. BOYD, School Commissioner.

DueWest FEMALE COLLEGE

NEX (SI-SION begins Monday, Oct. 6 h. Number of pupils past year 187. Number of trachers 12 Facilities for French, Music and Painting unsurpassed. Cost of board and regular tuition for year, \$165.00. For Catashir tnition for year, logue apply to the President,
J. P. KENNEDY,
Due West, S. C.

Take Particular Notice.

I can prepare a remedy that will prevent he contugion of certain specific discust s, the names of which it is not necessary to men-

A NEW SUPPLY SCHOOL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED

PHE HERALD BOOK STORE.

STATIONERY-ALL KINDS:

Papeterie 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents . Books which cost 10, 15, 25 and 50 cents.

at 5 and 15 cents. I want to make room for Fall Stock I respectfully solleit a call from my friends, end a store of custom

PACKED. I will be prepared by the 1st of September

tory walm c.

Good Sample and Clean Seed. Terms will be as reasonable as any, and a share of patronage is most respectfully soli-cited. Garat my new shops opposite J. S. Ratsella.

Anderson, S. C.

Begins Sept. 1st. Tultion 816 to 836 per year. German and French each \$10 per year. Board, locinding address LIGON & REED, Anderson, S.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby notified that I will allow notifies passing of any kind on my plantation. All trespassers will be dealt with according to law.

Aug 14.3 D. T. DOMINICK. Ang 14.3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN vised Statutes of South Carolina, that at the next ensuing session of the General Assembly of South Carolina in November, 1884, application will be made for a Charter for the Incorporation of THE MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, to e granted by the Legislature of South

Dated August 15, 1881. 1m-3m.

EXCURSIONS. OLUMBIA TO SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, EVERY SATERDAY, via ATLANTIC COAST LINE, via Somter and Lanes. Round Trip Only \$3. Tickets good to return the following

T. M. EMERSON,
General Passenger Agent.
C. M. SMITH, Agent, Columbia.

GREENVILLE Female Cellege,

GREENVILLE, S.C. The Fall Term Begins Sept. 10th, 1884 Faculty of 14 Instructors. No. of put pils in attendance last year 187. Reasonable indulgence granted as to first payment. Send for the new Catalogue. A. S. TOWNES. President.

TAX NOTICE. OFFICE COUNTY TREASURER,

Newberry, S. C. Notice is hereby given that this of-fice will be open for the tollection of taxes from the first day of Sept, next to the 20th day of October inclusive. For State purposes . . . 5 mills Ordinary County purposes 3 "School ". 2 " Special tax 11 "

Total for all purposes . . 114 In addition to the above, a poll tax will be levied on persons between the ages of 21 and 50 years, except those exempt by law. Those who failed to pay the first installment of taxes (one half) in May will be charged 5 per cent. additional thereon.

I will attend at the following place on the days specified, for the collection Dead Fall Williams' ... Prest see and Longshore's and and a Jalapa

Cromer's Gibson's . . . Maybinton . . . Walton . Pomaria Prosperity . On all other days I will be found in

my office at Newberry.
M. H. GARY. Treasurer Newberry County.

BEER, SODA WATER, ICE

Being centrally located and with a large Stock of Goods, we can always satisfy the

Fresh Goods.

We handle nothing but the FIXEST QUALITY OF BEER, Tivoli and Philadelphie.

N PATENT STOPPER BOTTLES EXPORT BEER

GUR MINERAL WATERS IN SIPHON BOT TLES. CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

SODA WATER AND GINGER ALE IN PATENT STOPPER BOTTLES.

As good quality as any in the market. Prices very low. Give us a trial. Full Stock of ALES: WINES AND LIQUORS C. C. HABENICHT,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

FOR SALE! One and a Half Miles From the Town of Newberry.

B EING DESIROUS OF MAKING A change, I will sell that valuable plantation known as the O'Neall and Stewart Lands. Tract No. 1 contains 105 acres, upon Tenant Houses, Blacksmith Shop, nice Fish Pond stocked with German

Ca.p. About 80 acres of this land is in a high state of cultivation. Some fine bottom land in the tract. Truct No. 2 contains 200 acres, upor which is a Dwelling, together with all necessary outbuildings, Ginhouse. Stables, etc.; a fine Orchard of more than 500 select fruit trees, grapes, etc.; a fine garden. About 150 acres of this land is in a high state of cultivation -20 acres of fine river bottom.

Tract No. 8 contains about 1:5 acres upon which are two Frame Houses two Cabins, Stables, etc.; about 90 acres in a high state of cultivation Some fine river bottom land on this

Tract No. 4 contains 200 acres, and is known as the Stewart Tract, upon which is a Frame Dwelling, Tenants Houses, Ginhouse, Stables, etc.; about 150 acres in a high state of cultivation about 25 acres of fine bottom land. Tract No. 5 Hes on the west side of Bush River and contains about 40 acres, 30 of which have just been eleared and well ditched. It is fine farming land. This is a rare chance to buy. Call

and see me, and I will take pleasure in showing these lands. Terms easy. Address

THOS. F. HARMON, NEWHERRY, S. C.

SHOCKLEY BROS Our Entire Stock of Summer Goo's, in cluding

Clothing, Shoes and Straw

To be Closed Out At and Below

Immense bargains, never heard of before in this market:

Gents' FINE LOW-CUT Custom-Made Calf Shoes reduced from \$5.00 to \$3.00 a pair-FAR BELOW COST.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Opera Slippers reduced from \$1.25 to 75c. pair. Ladies you can't afford to let this opportunity slip.

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